The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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RIGHT IS IMPOSSIBLE : : WHEN BASED ON WRONG

"The public's rights are paramount," shriek can't-strike advocates. These breeders of anarchy and spawners of tyranny would handcuff portions of the public to their jobs and then lisp nursery tales of "the public's rights."

"Right" based on a denial of liberty is a contradiction. To claim the contrary is to uproot the Declaration of Independence.

A public opinion manufactured by the smug forces of reaction cannot justify wrong.

Until quite recently it was America's boast that men are free. The tune is now pitched to "the public's rights" by coarse-minded, dollar-chasing profiteers who are devoid of even that sense of honor that marked the road agent in stage-coach days.

When can't-strike advocates profess an interest in "the public's rights" they are untruthful, illogical and inconsistent.

If they were truthful they would not use the term, for right is impossible when based on wrong.

If they were logical they would not proclaim "the public's rights" and remain silent on the public's duties.

There can be no right without a corresponding duty.

Duties are a binding as rights. The true man resists injustice to others as vigorously as he insists on his own rights. If he fails to act the part of a true man he will eventually lose his rights.

If can't-strike advocates were consistent they would prove their high regard for "the public's rights" by putting an end to their exploitation of the public.

Advocacy is interested in the public for two reasons: To exploit it and to have it pull its chestnuts out of the fire.

Autocracy will defy the public or court it, as best suits its purpose.

Today autocracy, with its long record of corruption, exploitation and special privilege, is posing as a champion of the people—is thundering for "the public's rights."

Its bellboys in legislative halls and penny-a-liners on its secretly-owned press have taken up the cry.

But autocracy makes no call for the public to awaken to its duties—to enter the contest for social justice and liberty.

That call has no place in the program of enslaving workers while other citizens, who should be in the fight to maintain liberty, are lulled into inaction by a reasoning process that reflects on man's intellect.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

Employers Favored Forced Arbitration; Now Wreck It to "Get" Upright Judge

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 8.—Employers have wrecked the Australian compulsory arbitration act, which they forced upon the commonwealth, because Justice Higgins, president of the federal arbitration court since 1907, has announced that he will resign when his term expired, next September.

The scheme of having unions register and set wages by law, that was first successful in Australia, is now rejected because Justice Higgins refuses to take orders. He has been driven to this by the new legislation which provides for temporary judges. This bill was rushed by Prime Minister Hughes, following a barrage against Justice Higgins by large employing interests, when the tory press.

When the bill was being debated the president of the powerful Australian Workers' union, and a member of the labor party, publicly declared that if it were adopted he would recommend to his fellow unionists that they refuse to submit themselves, rather than on arbitration courts.

The passage of Premier Hughes' bill is the culmination of a campaign which has been waged against Justice Higgins by employers' associations and by those who him did not bring results and the next move of employers was to throw every possible obstacle in the court, while parliament raided the broad powers it had conferred on court machinery by refusing to vote appropriations for assistance. Large unions waited for months for decision and strikes resulted.

The Australian Worker, published in Sydney, New South Wales, says:

"With the resignation of Judge Higgins, the application of the system in this country and their parliament have accomplished all they have set out to do.

The Daily Herald, published in Adelaide, South Australia, says:

"The latest developments in arbitration in Australia tend to discredit that method and tend to make the workers depend more upon their own resources. Justice Higgins has fallen foul of the big financial and employing interests whose schemes of exploitation he nipped in some extent by compelling employers to obey the decisions of the new legislation has, according to Justice Higgins, undermined the usefulness of the arbitration system, and made his position as president untenable. The judge has in the circumstances no other course open to him than to throw up his job."

The Daily Herald calls attention to a similar move being made in South Australia and says that the state arbitration court, whose presiding judge has given general satisfaction to the government and the employing classes generally with which it has to deal.

The South Australian Printing Industry Employers' Federation has decided to deal with employers direct and keep away from the state arbitration court, and the Daily Herald says:

"After tinkering with arbitration that has gone on to date continues, the rest of the organized workers will have no option but to follow the example of the printers and ignore the industrial courts."

FORGET OLD CRY.

Manchester, England, Jan. 8.—With unemployment general, the Cotton Factory Times asks, what has become of the charge that workers are "shirking."

"Once upon a time, the capitalist press, which vilified the miners and the railwaymen, and the people generally ago in reference to ca-canyism, saying anything in their columns about the question of justice in the matter. The cry, almost pathetic at times, that the people should turn out every available ounce of production, has suddenly become mute. Nowadays, when the people are willing to work for long hours in the daily papers are full of the 'laying low' in face of the daily increasing army of unemployed, willing and able to work.

"We should like some of the clever people who have their pens chairs and show us the remedy for the present state of things described. The no answer to tell us that the depression is, to a certain extent, world-wide, but that only adds to the evil is extensive."

MINERS WILL WIN.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The miners will gain their fight for justice in Mingo county, declares the Charleston Gazette, because the mountain men are inured to hard. "They are used to fighting and the fight during the past 30 years and have battering down opposition strong as that now met with in southern Virginia, where the coal owners, with their arm men and a poisoned press, backed by the machinery of the state, are making their last stand.

Governor Cornwall has failed to realize the minority in control of the state executive will refire from office and join the doing business at the old stand, unless that power can defeat principle.

WOULD BUILD HOUSES.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Congressman Tinkham has introduced a bill to establish a bureau of construction, looking to relief of the shortage of 600,000 homes in the country. The bureau would be under the direction of the department of commerce. Provision is made for co-operation with state or city planning, economic and housing agencies, with the elimination of slums and the reclamation of building codes in the various cities and states.

INDICT COAL GOUGERS.

New York, Jan. 8.—A federal grand jury has indicted a mining company in Scranton, Pa., for profiteering. It is charged that these concerns sold coal at least $73 to $16 a ton when a "reasonable price would have been about $3.35 a ton."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 8.—The annual convention of the Louisiana state federation of labor will be held in the city this first Monday in April.

FADDISTS' PINK TEAS CAN'T AMERICANIZE

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8.— The Americanization plan of faddists, pink tea devotees and society sisters has failed, declared Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, at an Americanization conference of the state educational association.

"We have had meetings and teas and receptions and heard big men and little men, and exploited the subject until Dr. Finegan, until we have really done little in regard to it. There are more important subjects in the United States today."

While the immigration policy of industrial interests in this state was not referred to by Dr. Finegan he surprised his audience by the statement that there are 416,000 persons over the age of 14 in Pennsylvania who not only can not speak the English, but who do not seem to be able to read or write any language, and that there are less than 10,000 in Americanization schools.

"Americanization is not a state but a national problem," continued the speaker. "What we need is a determination by the national government that all illiterates shall become educated, and then the national government will supply funds that education can perfect organization."

Dr. Finegan's plea for Americanization will be of small benefit to the organized public school teachers, who are up-to-date in their methods of enrichment. He has opposed traditionalism among those who must instruct into the minds of the rising generation that this is a land of the free.

HIGH SCHOOLS INCREASE.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In a pamphlet on high schools in this country, published by the federal bureau of education, it is stated that the total number of these schools now made reports in 1917-18 was 13,951. The mailing list of the bureau includes 14,390 high schools. In this pamphlet it is stated that the number of these schools has increased over 402 per cent since 1890. This means that since high school has been established in this country every day in each calendar year since 1890—a high school a day for 30 years.

In 1890 only 203.8 per cent of the high schools were under public control, but in 1918 the percentage it is stated that the number of these schools under public control has increased over 87 per cent of the whole.

The average size of a city high school is 655 students, and a rural school 19 students.

In 1890 only 2.3 persons in each 1,000 population were enrolled in high schools, but in 1918 the corresponding number was 15.6, or nearly seven times as many proportion. California leads in high school education with 27 persons out of each 1,000 in the population. Texas is a close second, with 26 persons, while at the bottom of the list with 5.3 persons.

The District of Columbia has the largest high school attendance followed by California and New York. The state with the most libraries with Delaware just above it.

WANT UNIONS "DILUTED."

London, England, Jan. 8.—"The government is trying to 'dilute' labor," in the building trades, as was done during the war, is the charge that many membership regulations were set aside. The unions are asking for government intervention to check against unemployment, and declare if their grievances are not settled they will not surrender guarantees their unions afford. To date the government has failed to keep its pledges.

President Hicks of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives charges the government with trying to "dilute" the labor union movement to cover up its own blundering in bungling in the unemployment crisis.

"The building trades," he said, "are not responsible for the evil of unemployment. It is the profiteering, the government with its sharp, the joint responsibility, and to the absence of adequate guarantees for the future. It is useless for considering their proposals, the building trades are prepared to use their utmost strength to protect their own interests."

LABOR SPIES EXPOSED.

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The labor movement has uncovered a spy system that involves many of the larger unions and the central labor union. Ten of these spies, working for the Corrigan detective bureau of Cleveland, have been exposed and have left the city. The spies worked themselves into official positions in the central labor body and in the unions, such as carpenters, machinists, iron moulders, blacksmiths, bricklayers and street car men.

One of the spies confessed that his duty would be to keep himself posted on what the union was doing and the activity of the "labor" leader. He was paid $110 a month, the paymaster meeting the spy on the street or some convenient place, as no checks were used.

The spy system comes at a time when the manufacturers are pushing their anti-union shop campaign.

FLOCKING TO CITIES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8.—Approximately 70 per cent of the people in this state live in cities and towns, according to figures issued by the state department of internal affairs. Statistics for the last 10 years show increases in the cities and towns which have a population of 5,000. Decreases in the rural districts have been very small.

DISCUSS WAGE RATES.

New York, Jan. 8.—Representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union are discussing a new wage rate with the association of dress manufacturers. The workers are asking for wage increases and improved working conditions, while the bosses demand wage reductions.

INDICT COAL GOUGERS.

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COAL MINERS DEMAND INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

Williamson, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The quarrel between the miners and the operators in other fields where men had to organize for industrial freedom, says David Fowler and David Robb, international representatives of the United Mine Workers of America.

"The miners of this county, more than a year ago, petitioned the coal companies for a redress of their grievances and better pay, in line with the standards accepted in other fields.

"What were those grievances? That the men be hired according to the mining laws of the state; that the mines be operated in line with modern standards set up for the health and convenience of the men employed, and that the distribution of mine cars be impartially managed, that men have the same opportunity of earning a living, without prejudice by the management, that they be paid for dead work (where there is hazard, and which is necessary to open up opportunities of production), and last, but not least, the right to organize for the betterment of their condition.

"The coal operators refused to recognize these just and reasonable and the men appealed to President Keeney of district No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, for assistance. As the men organized they were discharged and driven from their homes, oftentimes their furniture being thrown out on the public highways, and in many cases the prominent committeemen maltreated by the Baldwin-Felts detective agency and private gun men hired for this purpose. This continued for some months, until 90 per cent of the men were discharged and 6 was either submit to the ruin of thugs and murderers or suffer industrial battle. The miners chose the latter and are now in the field of Americans who believe that they have the same right to organize as the employers have, and that is now on, with all the misery and suffering that such a fight means, and where the average miner, with his family, is never very far from the edge of the breadlines of fields of this kind.

"The operators are hopeful and determined to face the rigors of winter before they will submit and refuse to economic and industrial slavery."

WHY FARMS ARE IDLE.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the last census decade the gain on the farm is less than the ordinary internal gain, according to census statements, said Secretary of Agriculture Meredith in his annual report.

"Much loose thinking and many wrong conclusions have resulted from false impressions concerning the relative prosperity of farming. Increase in farm profits during the war was inevitably transitory. Moreover, increased purchasing power, they shrank rapidly as a result of the fall in agricultural commodity prices. Owing to the highly competitive character of his business, the farmer has had no effective control over the distribution of his profits; his only recourse has been to migrate to the city and change his occupation. This is now actually followed by many.

"In the light of these facts and a fear of a continued decline of profits, it is clear why the tendency to expand crop area has been suddenly reversed."

HITS IMMIGRATION PLAN.

New York, Jan. 8.—Coleman du Pont, chairman of the board of directors of the interracial council, opposes the Kenyon-Johnson restriction bill, which recently passed the house representatives. Mr. du Pont wants things fixed so that immigrants who are admitted will "contribute to the upbuilding of the country."

The position of those who favor restricting immigration, but the latter elements believe that the present law is adequate by enforcing an immigration that comes so fast it does not properly assimilate, which reduces living standards of those now here.

The interracial council is an organization of employers and others who have been called together to speak with authority on the immigration question and to "Americanize" foreigners. The president of this organization is William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of Buffalo, and of the anti-union National Founders' association.

SLAVE LAW DENOUNCED.

Minneapolis, Jan. 8.—Trade unionists, together with other citizens, have denounced the anti-slave labor law at a hearing before a committee of the Bar association.

Thomas Van Lear, former mayor and member of the Machinists' union, declared the statute was one of slave legislation and declared it would have the opposite result from that intended by its framers. If such a law is passed, Van Lear suggested, the closed shop and injunction judges in this city be empowered to enforce the act.

"If we must have slavery let Christian ethics so as to believe in slavery," declared Van Lear. "I am all right, but those who favor this legislation ought to be willing to come down to the cotton and favor slavery," Van Lear said.

UNIONS TIGHTEN LINES.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The anti-union shop challenge of the United States chamber of commerce and its affiliates is accepted by organized labor in this state, according to Frank Riley, with one word, "fight." President Riley of the state federation of labor has issued a call for a conference of all unions where the lines are being tightened for the struggle. Plans for organizing and educational committees appointed to impress upon workers what the anti-union shop means.

STANDARD OIL CONTROLS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Standard Oil, through long-time contracts, has a monopoly in the production, transportation and marketing of petroleum throughout the entire Rocky Mountain section, according to a report sent to congress by the federal trade commission.

"The sidewalk refining interests," says the report, "are controlled by the Standard Oil company of Indiana, through contracts which expire January 1, 1924."

HOW "PUBLIC" OPINION IS MOLDED BY GREED

Washington, Jan. 8.—How greed molds "public opinion" was illustrated in the house of representatives by Congressman Hiddleston in discussing the Cummins-Esch railroad law which was hacked, he declared, by the strongest lobby ever assembled in Washington.

"The power of the interests behind the railroads is overwhelming," he said. "They are able to control and mould public opinion at will. At a sign from them the press of the country changes its stroke, the channels of public information are blocked, criticism is silenced and a campaign of praise upon the eyes of the people.

"Dazzled by the green goddin interests we are confronted not, only by railroad officials and manipulators, but by the leaders of industrial and finance, capitalists, and, after them, with a great following and wealth and property interests without running from the banks of Wall street throughout American business life down to the shareholder of the country's wealth, we are marshaled to meet an attack. It is a part of a strategic line of cities or business, but ties into social affiliation and prestige; and the attacker finds himself in the line of a entrenched movement on the steel strike.

"In the steel industry this labor policy, conceived in the same spirit and executed with the same relentless purpose as that defended on the same ground of right and principle, has led to the destruction of all labor organization, long hours, low standards of living, and the creation of civil liberties to entire communities.

"The practical results of this "right" of the powerful corporation to deal with wage workers as isolated individuals justify it as either a right or a principle.

"This movement is the embodiment of a determined purpose clearly expressed in war time by certain leaders of industrial industries, but by labor in its place after the war."

WANT MOBBERS PROBED.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Secretary Scharrenberg of the California state federation of labor has been asked by Judge H. H. Burroughs of the Susanville superior court, who charged the grand jury with refusing to investigate the mobbing of Harry Wise, organizer for the A. F. of L. international Timber Workers' union at Susanville, last November.

Wise was driven out of the timber workers at the time. When he was arrested after the riot, out of town. In voicing the demand of the state federation of labor that justice be meted out to the guilty parties, Scharrenberg declared:

"The entire community is aware of the fact that certain men who actually participated in this outrage. The slightest inquiry would be sufficient to secure evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of the guilty parties.

"To permit such a miscarriage of justice to be consummated seems to the people at a distance to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the court of men whose duty it is to enforce the law. It is unbelievable to us that it is the district attorney's duty to present these matters to the grand jury, but that he must respectfully urge that it is the duty of the grand jury to call the attention of the grand jury to the matter and ask them to investigate."

GRACIOUS! WHAT'S THIS?

New York, Jan. 8.—The New York Times, that staunch defender of "the capitalist class as a class," is rebuking employers of capital" against labor. When a trade unionist makes this charge, the Times smiles pityingly.

It would appear, however, that some coal dealer has stung the editor, or perhaps some broker in the stock market, that has been falling at the rate of a mile a minute.

"The public," says the Times, has had a temporary lapse, and has forgotten that it is suffering from the high prices and unemployment. he asks: "What is the motive behind this attack upon labor?"

And then he answers his own question as follows:

"The common sense view there is only one explanation of all this. It is the determination of capital to control. Overlooked with unsold goods and unemployed labor, a suggestion of buying power, employers have formulated strike and lockout policies for production and thus maintain prices until they have worked off their surplus."

SEAMEN TO CONVENE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The twenty-fourth international convention of the International Seamen's union of America will convene in this city January 10, it was announced today. At present, representing 100,000 organized seamen.

The first convention of this organization was held in New York in 1892, and eleven delegates were present. At that time seamen were considered as part of the ship's stock and sold with the ships.

If they quit they were arrested and brought back by the police.

Since then the seamen have won their freedom to quit and they have also won many other working conditions and established a union which has grown and been done through their trade union.

WANT STATE COSSACKS.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8.—A bill to establish the cossack system in this state has been prepared. The constabulary, as the cossacks are called, will be used in case of fire, flood or other disaster, and they will not be used for patrol or guard duty at any labor dispute, striking or otherwise.

The bill reads: See, until the "duly constituted" civil head of a clause which permits cossack officials to "have representatives present at any strike or lockout for the purpose of detecting or preventing violence."

This is the reason always advance by the angelic power for clubbing strikers and riding down women and children.

FLAT JANITORS WIN.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The Flat Janitors' union has blocked the attempt of apartment owners to reduce wages. Chief of Police Fitzmorris acted as arbitrator and his award provides that wages shall not be reduced and if rents are increased, wages shall also be advanced.

CLAYTON LAW IS SMASHED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington, Jan. 8.—In a six-to-three decision the United States supreme court rules that the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Mich., can secure an injunction against officials of Machinists' unions of New York city and others restraining them from carrying on a boycott against the company.

The decision definitely declared that the Clayton amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law debarred labor unions in these cases. This position was sustained by a minority of the court—Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Clark.

Two sections of the Clayton law are involved, which were treated at length in the majority opinion which holds, in effect, that section six permits unions to engage in "normal activities," but they are not privileged "to become a cloak for an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade as defined by the anti-trust laws."

Section twenty provides that no injunction shall be issued in any case between an employer and employes, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment.

The court holds that this provision applies only to parties directly "interested" in the dispute, and that section can not be regarded as including all members of a labor organization in a strike or dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, "unless proximately affects only a few of them."

The court says that the emphasis placed by congress on this words "lawful" and "peaceful" rebut a legislative intent "to confer a general immunity for conduct violative of the anti-trust laws, or otherwise unlawful."

In effect, the decision is as follows:

Machinists may strike against the printing press company but when machinists in New York ask other unionists not to handle the non-union machines, this is a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton law does not apply.

The strike against the Duplex started in 1916 when machinists attempted to enforce uniform working conditions in printing press manufacturing plants. The machinists secured agreements with three of the largest companies in the country and these concern's insisted that the Duplex be included that the business be conducted on the same competitive basis. The Duplex refused and to hold their competitors in the other plants the machinists were compelled to call a strike. The Duplex then secured an injunction and a vigorous fight against the Duplex by the United Printing Trades Council for its business was affected.

The company asked the New York federal court to issue a writ of injunction but this was denied and the Circuit Court of Appeals in turn out of appeals took the same position, both decisions being now reversed by the United States supreme court.

Dollars Protected; Human Rights Ignored

BY FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

The United States supreme court's decision in the Duplex-machinists' case is the result of the efforts of the machinists to improve conditions. They secured these conditions from three large concerns in the same line of business as the Duplex, and these concerns signed with the machinists and with the Duplex upon the same competitive basis. That company refused to sign and to hold what they had in the other plants the Duplex machinists struck, and the machinists' union established their fellows, as did unionists in other industries.

This movement should be indorsed by every humane person and by every friend of labor. It should be condemned, but the United States supreme court says that the boycott—the workers' only weapon in this case—is illegal and—is a violation of the anti-trust law because it interferes with interstate commerce.

Coupled with this position by the supreme court is its recent refusal to enforce the Adamson eight-hour steel trust. The minority opinion is that case declared that the trust is "organized in plain violation and bold defiance" of the anti-trust law, and that the court has the jurisdiction to issue a "rule of injunction to prevent a threatened irreparable and material disturbance of and, it may be, serious detriment to the public trade."

The court's decisions in the Duplex and Adamson cases speak for themselves. They support every claim made by organized labor on the floor of congress that the courts have usurped legislative functions, human rights and dollars are involved.

BETHLEHEM "UNION" IS COMPANY ADJUNCT

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 8.—Mr. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel company has denied employes that they have a company "union" on his plant. The workers had almost forgotten this "union" when it helped break the strikebreakers employed during the steel strike of 1919, and referred to his "union" when he explained in New York why his concern refused to agree to collective bargaining with the labor unions.

During the new steel organization attempts were made to establish collective bargaining at the Bethlehem plant. The machinists' union was interested a plan and the workers asked that it be put into effect. Instead of disputed points between them and the company could be referred to the United States labor board. The company refused to acknowledge the right of the labor board to function in its plant and failed to appoint arbitrators in accordance with the plan. When the men joined the steel strike on September 22, 1919, the company threw out the war labor board plan, blacklisted practically every machinist employe who had elected and put into effect their own plan. Committeemen from the strikebreakers have been in charge of the company "union" since that time.

Only the strikebreakers, petty bosses, the management and those directly interested in its "union" which makes conditions of life unbearable for the rank and file, no "union" existed. Now, if the workers form a local or shop union to present grievances they are told that they must act through the "union" which consists of the company plan."

The fact that the steel mills in this vicinity that have announced wage reductions have the same company "union" plan. These reductions will be called into the company office and the workers notified. There is necessary. The "representatives" of the workers agree and then the company notifies the workers that on the establishment of democracy in industry the relations between employer and employed at that plant.

The Bethlehem has used this method in its 20 per cent wage reduction just announced.

R. R. SCANDAL RECALLED.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The good old days" of railroad jobbery were recalled by the senate when a $1,500,000,000 stockholders' suit against William G. McAdoo and other directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The defendants were charged with waste and mismanagement. By the terms of the resolution offered by Senator Hough's court the defendants are ordered to pay $1,500,000 to the railroad, with one-third of the amount for attorney fees.

Other clauses provide privileged to sue the former directors, but this both were passed over by the years the present suit has been in the courts, the small amount returned and the attorneys' fees.

PEOPLE WANT PEACE.

London, England, Jan. 8.—"Statesmen may talk of war, but the people or peoples favoring their militaristic policies," is the declaration of Reynolds's Newspaper.

"It is a lie," continues the editor, "and a foul one, to say that men and women who earn their daily bread as hardly have any desire for war and the spirit that leads to war. That is certainly true of the people of this country. We believe it true of every other country."

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report recent gains in nearly a score of cities, where wages have been advanced and working conditions improved. Charters have been issued for new locals in Alexandria, La., and Charlotte, N. C.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE NOT TAUGHT ALIENS

Washington, Jan. 8.—The statement by the state superintendent of schools of Pennsylvania, in connection that the Americanization of foreigners by faddists has failed, recalls the experience of the city of Gary, Ind., as pointed out in Pamphlet, N. J., by the United States bureau of education.

This pamphlet exposes the pretense of faddists who would teach foreigners English by means of night labor long hours, and who insist on "Americanizing" rather than teaching the foreigner and not "with" him.

The bureau's report showed that the public school system of Gary teaches English lanuage for purposes of communication, and that it is successful. The teachers treated the foreigners as children and showed kindness in dealing with them rather than their pupils.

It is stated that the best teaching in the Gary school was in a class of workers taught by an organizer of the labor union. The announcement was not always correct," says the report, "but the spirit was there. This is one of the lessons that labor organizations could learn from the public schools.

"Public education problem is a social problem. If it is to be successful democracy must be developed through the intelligent understanding and co-operative participation of the people."

"If there is any tendency to bring pressure to bear to refuse any individual or group of individuals the opportunity to learn English for fear of their political views, to suppress when they can express themselves freely, to destroy the atmosphere of distrust and scepticism outside the schools as to the purposes within, to limit the opportunity to learn English; if espionage and censorship are substituted for rational freedom; if the attempt is made to develop the schools for the purpose of serving the ends of any class, then there is no hope of developing the true system of adult education in Pennsylvania."

UNORGANIZED STRIKE.

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 8.—Unorganized employes of the Newbern Ice Works have abandoned a profit sharing plan which the management suggested and have suspended work to stop wage reductions. When the workers asked for an increase there no mention of profit sharing, but when the workers refused the increased demand for his commodity, it offered to divide profits when the workers refused to accept the reduction. The workers tried the profit sharing plan for a few months and then abandoned it. They were expected to pay any overhead expenses, which included the fine salaries of officials who did not cut their wages when the workers were cut.

ENGINEERS GET 8 HOURS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The 12-hour day for engineers in the anthracite fields has been reduced to eight hours by the anthracite board of conciliation. The new rate is based on a three-shift basis, and the added 33 a day rise 17 per cent in the case of inside engineers, and 14.50 cents and 8.50 per cent in the case of outside engineers. Time and a half for time worked shall be paid an eight-hour day.

MINERS CHARGE TRICKERY.

Williamson, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Miners' officials charge that miners are deserting into the Mingo county coal fields on the plea that the mines are "government operated." One miner made affidavit that when he sought employment in Cincinnati he was told that a West Virginia mine was operated by the government and that there were no trouble in that field. When he came here he refused to act the part of a strikebreaker.